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PREZIDENTA ALVOKO

KARAJ GEAMIKOJ,

Mi deziras esprimi al vi mian tutkoran dankon pro la honoro, kiun vi faris al mi, akceptante min kiel vian Prezidenton—honoro kiun mi akceptis, ne ĉar mi ĝin meritas, sed ĉar mi esperas, ke mi, kiel instruistino, eble povos fari indan laboron por la movado.

Estas nun vere grava epoko en la vivo de nia movado, ĉar nun, pli ol iam antaŭe, oni sentas la bezonon havi ilon por internacia interkompreneado. Tio klare montriĝis lastatempe okaze de nia Petskribo. Alia pruvo de tiu vekiganta intereso troviĝas en la fakto, ke tiom da personoj aliĝis al la novaj korespondaj kursoj.

Tuj post la milito, ni Esperantistoj havos mirindan okazon, kiun ni nepre devos kapti—sed tio estos ebla nur se intertempe ni senlace laboros por pretigi la bazojn sur kiuj ni povos poste konstrui. Antaŭ tiu tago nia granda kaj ĉefa laboro jam devos esti finita. Intertempe ni devos pretigi la kampon, pruvante al la edukaj aŭtoritatoj, ke Esperanto estas utila, eĉ necesa lingvo en la lernejoj, kaj pretigante geinstruistojn kiuj kapablos instrui la lingvon kiam finfine oni tion oficiale aprobos.

La Brita Geinstruista Societo (S.B.E.T.), kies komitatkunvenojn mi havas la honoron prezidi, jam faras sian eblon, pretigante taŭgajn librojn kaj aranĝante kursojn diverspecajn por geinstruistoj—inda kaj valora laboro, sed nur malgranda parto de la tuto. Ĉiu membro de la Asocio devos helpi, varbante novajn anojn; se eble Esperantistigante ilin, sed almenaŭ interesante ilin, kaj intertempe laborante por plibonigi sian propran Esperanton.

Nia estas unu el la malmultaj landoj ankoraŭ liberaj; ni havas gravan respond-econ kaj devon. Mi promesas fari mian eblon; ĉu vi same laboros por helpi al la fina venko? Se jes—ni certe venkos!

MARGARET JAY

B.E.A. Annual General Meeting

Birmingham, May 2nd, 1942

This year's Annual General Meeting was undoubtedly the best since the outbreak of war. The attendance was larger, and, in fact, if many more had been present the room engaged for the purpose would not have been large enough! Let us hope that this is a happy augury for the future.

The meeting itself reflected the optimism shown in the Annual Report, and in the more up-to-date information given by the Officers. There were some questions on points of detail in the financial statement, and these were answered satisfactorily. It was reported that about 24,000 signatures had been received to the Petition, and that negotiations in connection with it would shortly be opened but no speedy results could be anticipated. It had facilitated a vast amount of effective propaganda work, and even from this point of view alone it had been well worth while. The net cost to the Association was about £24, so that donations to the Petition Fund would still be very welcome.

All the Correspondence Courses were receiving excellent support, and a new Intermediate Course would be ready in the near future. This would not only serve to bridge the gap between the Popular Course and the Advanced Course, but would also be an

excellent revision course for those who had allowed their knowledge of Esperanto to get "rusty". Discussion on propaganda, particularly among Co-operative and other groups, also took place, but a meeting lasting only a couple of hours does not give as much opportunity for discussion as is possible during an ordinary British Congress. Let us hope the war will soon come to a satisfactory end, and that we shall be able to resume these functions. What town will be the first to invite us to a post-war Congress, I wonder?

An interesting feature of the proceedings was a speech of greeting, in Esperanto of course, given by Siem de Waal, a Dutchman from South Africa now serving with the Netherlands Forces in this country. He emphasized the fact that, being an Esperantist, he was already at home here, and had had many pleasant experiences.

After tea there was a brief meeting of the Council, reported on another page, and then many of us went to the meeting rooms of the Birmingham and District Esperanto Club. Games and a sing-song, not to mention *ad lib.* refreshments free of charge, helped us to pass a jolly evening, for which sincere thanks are due to the organizers.

At the hotel afterwards one of the visitors said to me "I think it has been the happiest meeting for years". No better summary could be given.

C.C.G.

HOPE

(see page 125)

To the world is come a strange new glory,
Through the world a mighty voice is crying :
On the wings of every breeze the story
Now from place to place is swiftly flying.
Not with thirsty sword for blood desiring
It would draw earth's family together :
To a world towards war for aye aspiring
It will bring a holy peace for ever.

'Neath the sacred sign of Hope's fair banner
Here are gathered hosts for peaceful fighting :
And the cause will grow in wondrous manner,
Hope and labour hand in hand uniting :
Strongly stand those age-old walls which sever
All the peoples fiercely rent asunder :
But the stubborn walls will fall for ever,
By Love's holy passion beaten under.

On a single neutral tongue foundation,
Understanding ev'ry race the other,
All the tribes of earth shall make one nation.
And no longer man shall hate his brother.
So our faithful band will toil and labour,
Will not cease their peaceable endeavour,
Till the glorious dream—each man a neighbour—
Realized, shall bless the earth for ever.

JANET CAW

HOPE

A mighty call sounds through the world,
A passion new has birth ;
The gentle breezes quickly waft
Its message round the earth.
From bloody sword it rouses man
All strife with man to cease,
And warfare promises to change
To Concord, Love, and Peace.

Peace-fighters quickly swell our ranks,
The Star of Hope burns bright ;
From every nation comrades come
Beneath our flag to fight.
By ignorance long held apart,
All races hear the call,
And soon the walls of apathy
By holy love shall fall.

Our weapon is a simple tongue,
Man's love of man to tell ;
All nations, as one family,
In unity shall dwell.
With zeal, then, comrades, let us work,
'Gainst war our fight to press,
Till Concord, Love, and Peace shall reign,
And all our labour shall bless.

HAVENECO

HOPE

Comes a spirit now, the world surprising,
Through the world a mighty summons rings :
Let it fly from place to place, uprising
On the mobile breezes' airy wings.
Not to swords athirst for blood's outpouring,
See ! it draws the races of mankind !
On the weary world, for ever warring,
Promise of divine accord has shined.

'Neath the sacred signal of Hope's banner
Armies throng, but throng in peace to cope :
Grows the cause in swift and swifter manner
Through the patient toil of them that hope.
Mighty barriers, age on age unshattered,
Strongly stand, dividing race from race :
These shall burst asunder and be scattered,
Razed by holy love from off Earth's face.

With one common tongue the sure foundation,
All men understanding, each the other,
One in concord, nation unto nation,
Man to man, shall brother be to brother.
Comrades, in the work of peace laborious,
Band of brothers, we shall never rest
Till fulfilment crowns the vision glorious
And for evermore mankind is blest.

FLEMING FULCHER

N.U.W.T.—Education after the War, a scheme for post-war educational reform issued in February by the Central Council of the N.U.W.T., recommends that in the years for compulsory education a period should be arranged for all children, during which they may experience (a) Life in a community outside the family; and (b) Travel abroad. "Since travel abroad would need an international language, it is suggested that an auxiliary international language be taught at both primary and secondary stages".

OUR COUNCIL AND ITS MEETINGS

At the Annual General Meeting of the Association recently held in Birmingham, a representative of one of our Federations raised the question of holding Council meetings in various parts of the country, and not only (as at present in most cases) in or not far from London. He also suggested that some method might be found for paying the travelling expenses of Councillors, so as to permit of a larger attendance of those living a long way from the place of meeting.

These points have been brought up on several previous occasions and considered by the Council itself, and as they are of interest to those Federations and Groups whose Delegate Councillors can seldom attend Council meetings at any distance, it seems desirable to explain the position at some length. At the outset let me say that in normal times there are (by the provisions of our Articles of Association, and also from obvious advisability) at least four meetings of the Council each year; and more would be held if the Council had not delegated its powers in matters of routine and general administration to the Executive Committee. (The meetings of this latter Committee are not under discussion, since it is clear that it must normally meet at or near the Association's headquarters, and consist mainly of persons who can easily attend).

Of these four statutory meetings, one is held after the Annual General Meeting at the same place as the latter—for instance, in Birmingham on May 2nd last. Of the other three, the one (held in February each year) at which the ballot list is drawn up, and the previous year's accounts are considered and passed for publication, along with the Council's Report to the membership, always takes place at headquarters. A little consideration will show that this is the only practicable procedure for this specially important meeting. Our head office must be somewhere, and if it were not in London this would merely mean that a different set of persons would serve as Officers and immediately-available Councillors, and that a different set would be precluded by distance or other factors from attending the meeting. In other words, a considerable proportion of Councillors are inevitably handicapped as regards attendance, no matter where the head office may be situated.

The remaining two meetings annually, or more if desired, could theoretically be held in any part of the country; and in past years Council Meetings have been held in various places in connection with Federation Conferences or other special gatherings (such as the Conferences arranged some years ago at Swanwick). But here a serious difficulty crops up. To hold a legally valid Council Meeting there must be a quorum of seven (it will be admitted that any smaller gathering would be a pretty inadequate affair!); and the question arises as to how, in most localities, this quorum could be guaranteed in advance so as to avoid a fiasco, with resulting useless expense and inconvenience to the few Councillors who actually turned up.

Experience has shown that when a meeting is held in or fairly near London, or in connection with an Annual General Meeting elsewhere, there is generally an attendance of twenty or more: but at other times and in other places it would usually be hard to collect any such number, or even the necessary quorum. It is thus clear that the Officers and Executive Committee cannot undertake

to arrange Council Meetings in this or that part of the country unless there is local support and a practical guarantee of sufficient attendance. The problem is all the more difficult from the fact that at present a majority both of the elected Councillors and the Delegate Councillors reside in the south-east and midlands of England, so that a meeting in (say) the north or extreme west of England, or in Scotland, would have to depend for its quorum mainly on Councillors drawn from a widely dispersed minority. The only remedy for this state of affairs is for more Groups outside the south-east and midlands of England to appoint Delegate Councillors, and for B.E.A. members in the corresponding areas to nominate local members as candidates at the annual election of Ordinary Councillors—and, of course, to do what is possible to get them voted for in the ballot.

This latter method is clearly of only secondary utility, owing to the statutory limitation of the number of Ordinary Councillors to six at each annual election: but it might be of some use if suitably applied. As things are, despite the announcement published each year in the Journal, inviting nominations, these are hardly ever received from any quarter. It is thus left to the February Council to make up the ballot list, and there is a natural tendency to insert the names of persons who are already known not only to be active workers but also to be likely to attend Council Meetings fairly regularly.

In all the circumstances, it seems evident that Council Meetings up and down the country, away from London or the venue of the Annual General Meeting or any special gathering like the Swanwick Conferences,* could usually be held only at the invitation of a local Federation or Group, which at the same time must be able to convince the Officers that a quorum of Councillors will be secured and the calling of the meeting thus justified.

Now to turn to the question of Councillors' travelling expenses. Even if these were paid, it would not necessarily solve the quorum problem mentioned above, as there are other factors in operation: the mere fact that a Councillor's fare would be paid would not always set him free from business or other ties precluding a lengthy journey at a particular time, nor is he relieved of the cost of staying away from home if he cannot return the same evening. Few of the southern and midland Councillors, for example, could be expected to attend a meeting in Scotland, or even in the extreme north or west of England, if there were nothing but that one meeting to justify any dislocation of personal concerns. But to revert to the question of expenses as such, it has been suggested that the procedure might be the same as that sometimes adopted for Federation Committee meetings, *i.e.* that those actually present should share their travelling expenses equally. This in the case of a Federation Committee may mean that each individual pays a few shillings: but in the case of the Council the scale of payment would often be very different, as will be seen from the following considerations.

* It may eventually be feasible to arrange further Conferences of this kind, but they have to be organized from headquarters, and their success depends on whether sufficient support is received from Federation and Group officials and from Councillors.—B.L.

The pooling of fares would obviously tend to bring to the meeting (and this of course is the whole object of the suggestion) a certain number of distant Councillors, who would have been kept away only by the high cost of the journey : but it would fall hardly on those within easy reach of the place of meeting. If several Councillors had to incur fares amounting to pounds, as might evidently be the case, no matter where the meeting was held, the amount involved would weigh the balance very heavily against the rest. Thus, in a meeting attended by (say) sixteen persons, the presence of only two from distant places from which the return fare was £4 each would mean an additional 10s. a head for everyone else present, including those living only a few miles away : and a larger number of fares of £1, £2, and so on, would have a similar effect.

It is difficult to see how any pooling scheme could be legally enforced, unless by an alteration in our Articles of Association ; or how, if it were put into effect in some way, Councillors reluctant to pay more than a certain sum could be induced to attend meetings involving any higher figure as their share of the expenses. It might thus easily happen that a meeting consisted mainly of "expensive" Councillors, to the detriment of two or three self-denying "cheap" ones—and with little advantage to the "expensive" ones themselves, who would be called upon to pay almost as much between them as if there were no pooling at all.

Another aspect of the problem is the position of Councillors who would be there in any case, e.g. on the occasion of an Annual General Meeting and/or British Congress. They would be formally entitled to have their travelling expenses thrown into the pool, but morally perhaps not : yet who could judge the merits of such cases ? Again, a distant Councillor might be induced to come by the pooling arrangement, but he would none the less enjoy the amenities of the Congress or other gathering. The whole question bristles with difficulties and anomalies. In any event—even apart from the legal aspect—no system of payment could be introduced without the sanction of the Council itself, unless a central fund were set up for the purpose outside the Council, and all Councillors' travelling costs paid out of it, irrespective of distance or other circumstances.

The Council, when they have discussed this question of expenses, have been unable to envisage any practicable pooling scheme. It is thus difficult at present to see any other solution than a central fund—and our membership might not consider contributions to such a fund (which would evidently have to be a substantial one) a useful outlet for their money, as long as the Association needs support in so many other directions.

The position in brief thus appears to be that Council Meetings could occasionally take place in districts where they are not at present held, provided that suitable invitations were extended and a quorum of Councillors guaranteed. Owing to differing personnel and consequent lack of continuity, these meetings could not deal with every question with which the Council has to concern itself, but they would offer opportunities for a wider exchange of views and personal acquaintance, and certainly they could do nothing but good. Whether, after the war, such meetings can be made a regular feature of our work, remains to be seen. But the question of expenses is more difficult, in theory as well as in practice, and pending the devising (if possible) of some workable scheme,

the only way of ensuring the attendance of such Delegate Councillors as can come only if their fares are paid, or partly paid, seems to be for their Federations or Groups to set up funds from which to meet the cost—or, alternatively, to collect the sum required on each separate occasion. And this plan, even if found feasible in certain places, would not meet the case of Ordinary (i.e. elected) Councillors, as they would normally be outside the scope of local funds.

The Officers would welcome, for eventual consideration by the Council, any comments on these questions from Councillors or other members of the Association.

BERNARD LONG
Honorary Secretary, B.E.A.

LOCAL NEWS

Ashford, Middlesex.—Meetings Monday, 8.0, at Woodthorpe Rd. School. Junior section being formed.

Bristol.—The Bulletin *La Verdstela Kroniko* contains four pages of reading matter and news of progress. Especially noteworthy is *Julius Caesar en Bristolio* by R. Tovey.

Burnley.—The Esperanto Circle meets regularly. Reports appear weekly in the local press. Mr. F. Parker recently lectured to three Youth Clubs ; 100 books were sold, and a class was started.

East Midlands Federation.—33 ĉeestis la Jarkunvenon en Derby (25 Aprilo). Entute interesa kaj feliĉa tempo. Ĉie signoj de vivo.

Glasgow (B.L.E.A.)—Three classes : all doing well. Rambles every second Sunday (11.0) from Boots' Corner, Argyle St. All invited. *

Hitchin.—As a result of a recent lecture, Miss S. V. Reed has a class of 14 at the International Club.

Lancashire and Cheshire Federation.—La 133-a Konferenco okazis en Mančestro, 25 Aprilo. Ĉeestis 125. S-ro Rhys J. Davies, M.P. en bonveniga prelego diris, ke se Esperanto povas ion fari por forigi militon, ĝi meritas ĉies subtenon. Prof. W. E. Collinson proponis kaj Pastro T. W. Roff subtenis dankesprimon al li.

Proksima Konferenco : 11–12 Julio, ĉe Heys Farm Gastodomo, West Bradford, Clitheroe.

London Club (153 Drummond St., N.W.1, 7.0). Julio 3, La kvardimensia mondo. 10, Mia preferata teksto. 17, Ni cerbumu. 24, Evolucio. 31, Literaturaj demandoj. Aŭg. 7, Esperantaj kantoj. 14, Danco (1/—). 21, La naskiĝo kaj disvolviĝo de la mondlingva problemo. 28, Spertoj en malliberejo.

Manchester.—25 Julio, Postmilitaj problemoj : H. J. Kirk. 29 Aŭgusto : Parolo de H. V. Doughty.

Rochdale.—Vagadoj : Jul. 4, Rakewood. 25, Wardle. Aŭg. 8, Carr Wood. 29, Littleborough.

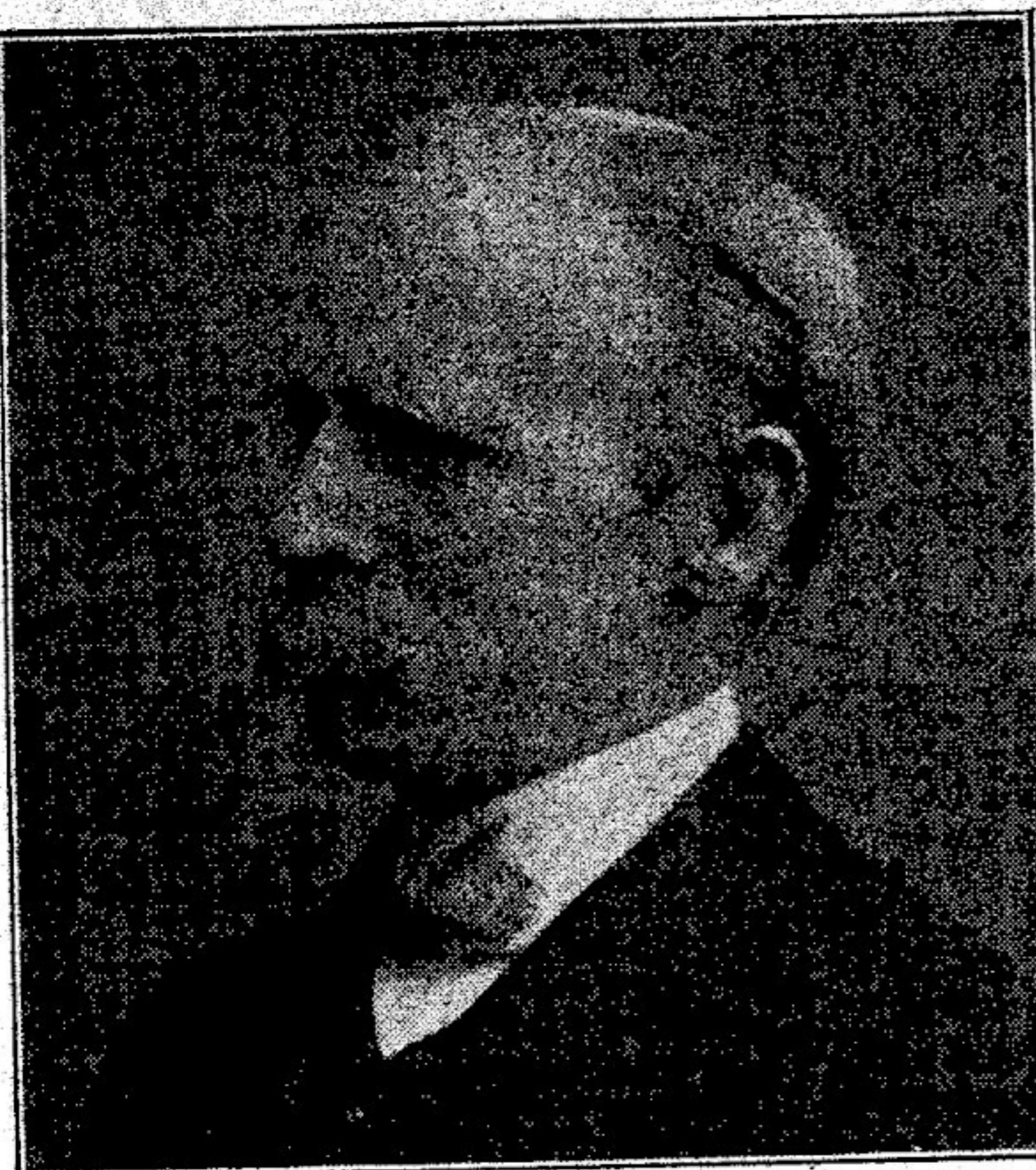
Somerset, Gloucester, and West Midland.—The Conference at Cheltenham (4 April) heard reports of good work done by *Rondirantoj*, *Libra Rondo*, and other means. A satisfactory increase of membership.

Wakefield.—Following an address by Mr. E. Cheetham, 27 members of Sandal Youth Group asked for a class.

Walthamstow.—Meetings : 7.0–9.30, in Educational Settlement, Greenleaf Rd.

Yorkshire Federation.—The A.G.M. was held in Halifax on 9 May. The Prize-winners in the essay competitions (J. W. Mann, *Lancaster*, and S. K. Tolfree, *Huddersfield*) read their essays.

Next meeting : 11 July, at Manningham Park, Bradford.



WILLIAM HARVEY, I.S.O.

Naskiĝis 5 Oktobro, 1860. Mortis 1 Majo, 1942

Kun plej profunda bedaŭro mi sciigas pri la paca forpaso, dum dormo, de S-ro William Harvey, eksoficisto en Administrejo de Skotaj Malliberejoj, kaj Esperantisto eminenta, alte ŝatata, kaj de ĉiuj amata.

Doloroplene mi prezentas tributon pri kolego, kun kiu, dum nia 35-jara Esperanta vivo, mi havis la feliĉon kunlabori.

S-ro Harvey naskiĝis en Coggeshall, Essex, sed pli ol 50 jarojn loĝadis en Edinburgo. Eklerninte en 1907, kaj fariĝinte Diplomito en 1908, li estis unu el la pioniroj de nia movado. Dum sia longa vivo li okupis multajn gravajn oficojn. Li aliĝis al la Edinurga Esperanta Societo en 1907, kaj trifoje ĝin prezidis. En 1920 li prezidis la 15-a Skotan Kongreson, kaj en 1926 estis la ne-lacigebla Sekretario de la 18a Universala Kongreso en Edinburgo, kies sukceson oni grandmezure ŝuldis al lia mirinda energio kaj organiza kapablo. Jam en 1908 li estis Fratulo de B.E.A., kiun multjare li servis kiel konsilanto kaj Vicedezembro, kaj lastatempe kiel Loka Reprezentanto. Li senlace laboris pli ol dek jarojn kiel sekretario de la Ekzamena Komitato.

S-ro Harvey estis homo kun diversaj interesoj. Frue en la vivo li fariĝis fidela adepto de la Pitmana sistemo de stenografio. Li interesigis ankaŭ pri muziko, kaj precipe pri kantado; kaj estis ano de la ĉefaj virvoĉaj kvartetoj de Edinburgo, kaj dumviva pregeja horano. Li kompetente Esperantigis multajn kantojn, kaj per almenaŭ 22 tradukoj pliriĉigis la enhavon de *Kantaro Esperanta*. Pluajn tradukojn li postlasis, ankoraŭ ne eldonitajn. Ofte ĉe grupkunveno li regalis la anaron per prelego pri muzika temo, kaj ĝin ilustris per kantado klara kaj riĉvoĉa.

Li faris multajn tradukojn prozajn, per lingvoj pura, flua, kaj fundamenta, kaj laŭ stilo vere Zamenhofa. Sennombraj estas la artikoloj kaj tradukoj, kiujn li kontribuis al la Esperanta gazetaro, kaj la publikaj paroladoj, per kiuj li disvastigis la lingvon.

Ĉiu Angle-parolanta Esperantisto konas la "Edinburgh" *Esperanto Pocket Dictionary*, kies unua eldono aperis en 1915. Sed malmultaj scias, kiom multe ili ŝuldas al S-ro Harvey, unu el ĝiaj tri verkintoj. La laboro plenigis la vesperojn de tri jaroj. Ĝi vendiĝis tiel kontentige, ke en 1928 la kliŝoj eluziĝis. Oni kaptis la okazon plene revizii la verkon, aldonante radikojn nove oficialigitajn, aŭ troviĝantajn en la Zamenhofa *Biblio*. Denove S-ro Harvey entuziasme partoprenis la laboron, kaj la nova eldono aperis en 1931.

Kiam eldoniĝis la plej grava traduko de Zamenhof —la *Malnova Testamento*, inter la kvin personoj, kiuj tralegis la tutan presprovajon, troviĝis William Harvey.

Li gvidis multajn kursojn en Edinburgo, kaj lastatempe sin dediĉis al instruo per korespondo. Per tio li gvidis la pašojn de multaj lernantoj laŭ la rekta vojo.

Pro plena kompetenteco S-ro Harvey elektiĝis ano de la Lingva Komitato en 1922, kaj dudek jarojn servis ĝin fidele.

Inter liaj flankokupoj estis la golfludado. Al li ni ŝuldas Esperantan golf-terminaron.

Neeble estas citi ĉion faritan de li. El lia ekzemplo ni tiru novan fervoron, kaj instigon pli lojale subteni kaj servi la Movadon, kiun li tiel amis.

En la horo de malĝojo ni tamen ŝajne, ke al ni estis permesate konati ĝi kun unu el *La Vera Frataro*. Li jam fosis sian sulkon, kaj forlasis la kampon, sur kiu li tiel sindone laboradis. Sed ne vane li vivadis. La frukto de lia laboro postrestos kiel monumento por lia honoro. Certe ni oftege pensos pri li, kiam ni fervore kantos liajn belajn vortojn.

La funebran ceremonion en Edinburga tombejo (proksime de la tomboj de S-roj Warden kaj Page) ĉeestis aro da samideanoj, honore al la memoro de nia amata amiko.

JANE BAIRD

Gejunuloj.—Join *Tulmonda Junular-Organizo*, 61 Vandyke Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Beds. Membership has nearly doubled in 1942.

"Folklore Echo" (S. J. Coleman, Bay View, Cemaes Bay, Anglesea) for May has a German folk-song in English, Esperanto, and German.

Skolta Esperantista Ligo.—For the Bulletin and information write to C. Bardsley, 42 Westbourne St., Oldham.

"The Knight Crusader" (a youth magazine, 6 issues 2/-, from A. H. Bird, High Cross, Bishopstowton, Barnstaple, N. Devon) runs an Esperanto course by J. W. Holland.

"Esperanto Internacia" for May has an article contributed by H. G. Wells.

The Swedish Esperanto Federation sends a telegram to I.E.L.: "Successful Congress, Boras. 150 persons send kindest thanks for your work. Regards to all English friends. Nylen, Malmgren."

B.B.C. kaj Esperanto.—En "B.B.C. Handbook 1942" (pp. 28-9) estas bildo montranta Kristnaskan saluton de B.B.C. Stabo en 21 lingvoj. La plej frapa saluto laŭ pozicio kaj literamplekso estas "Feliĉan Kristnaskon!" (S-ino E. L. Osmond).

Aktuala demando.—Francujo iras tra valo de densa mallumo. Kiel ĝin forigi? (Viŝi *La valon for!*) (E. W. McCannlis).

RECENT LECTURES

April

- 15, **Kenton.** Fellowship of Reconciliation.
- 16, **Hammersmith.** Discussion Circle.
- 18, **Welwyn Garden City.** Friends' Meeting House.
- 20, **Ilford.** Rotary Club.
- 25, 27, **Ashford, Middlesex.** Esperanto Group.
- 29, **Wembley.** Fellowship of Reconciliation.

May

- 4, **Jarrow.** Grange Rd. School (Boys).
- Jarrow.** Grange Rd. School (Girls).
- 5, **Jarrow.** Croft Terrace School (Boys).
- Jarrow.** Croft Terrace School (Girls).
- Newcastle.** Esperanto Group A.G.M.
- 6, **Sunderland.** Bede Collegiate Girls' School.
- Sunderland.** Havelock School for Girls.
- 7, **Newcastle.** King's College, Education Department.
- Newcastle.** St. Andrew's School.
- Gateshead.** Central School, Whitehall Road.
- Ashington.** International Friendship League.
- 8, **Sunderland.** Havelock School for Boys.
- Sunderland.** Bede School (Second Visit).
- Seaham Harbour.** Sec. School for Girls.
- 9, **Newcastle.** Shepherd's Commercial School.
- Newcastle.** International Friendship League.
- 11, **Sunderland.** Barnes School for Girls.
- Sunderland.** Hudson Rd. School for Girls.
- 12, **Middlesbrough.** High School for Girls.
- Middlesbrough.** Kirby Sec. School for Girls.
- 13, **Barnard Castle.** Middlesbro High School (B).
- Stockton on Tees.** Richard Hind Selective Central Schools.
- 14, **Middlesbrough.** Rotary Club.
- Middlesbrough.** International Friendship League.
- 15, **Stockton and Thornaby.** Rotary Club.
- 16, **Ackworth.** Friends' School (Lesson).
- 17, **Ackworth.** Friends' School (Address).
- 18, **Hemsworth.** Grammar School.
- 20, **Wroxall Abbey, Warwick.** The Laurels School.
- Warwick.** Esperanto Group.
- 21, **Warwick.** B.E.A. Examinations.
- 29, **Hereford.** Training College.

It is not possible to give a detailed account of these visits, though did space permit we could report much of real interest and encouragement.

Among visits to meetings or groups, of special interest were those at *Welwyn* (arranged by Dr. Crowley), the *Newcastle* Society's A.G.M. (which most generously contributed £3-10-0 towards expenses), and *Ashington* (a very lively audience, largely consisting of teachers). In several cases a class has resulted: others should result if the visit can be followed up.

Of special importance were demonstrations to students of King's College (a small audience, unfortunately), and Hereford Training College (100 students).

As regards lectures to schools, what can one say without wearisome repetition? In every case the children (of every age and type) were enthusiastic. The four schools in Jarrow were visited by permission kindly given by the Education Committee. Many schools gave us large audiences: Bede School 400 (twice); *Ackworth 300, Seaham Harbour, Middlesbro High School, Kirby School, 250, the Hind and the two Havelock Schools, 200 each. The Bede girls bought 270 books, and the 200 Hind children actually bought 250 books. Every girl at the Barnes School and almost every

girl at the Seaham and Kirby schools bought a book. Over and over again we had proofs of real enthusiasm, and requests to come again. Hemsworth Grammar School gave us two audiences of 180 each. Here Esperanto is on the school curriculum.

Though numbers are no real measure of interest roused or work done, and sales are of relatively small importance, nevertheless the following figures for the six weeks may be quoted:—

School Lessons: 23, to 4030 children, 140 teachers, and 110 students; with sales of 2550 "Esperanto for Beginners".

Other Lectures: 16 (250 being present), with sales £6-12-0.

We are sincerely grateful to Mr. A. R. Fairbairn for arranging the itinerary in the Newcastle district, to Mrs. Rixham of Newcastle and Mr. R. Murray of Warwick for generous hospitality, and to many other friends for help in various directions.

AN OPEN LETTER

A member sends us the following letter he addressed some months ago to the Trades Union Congress. It may give ideas for action on similar occasions in the future.

The B.B.C. announces that you are about to send an influential deputation to Russia. May I trespass on your patience in this connection by submitting the following statement?

You are well aware of the language difficulty felt on such occasions. When Chamberlain met Hitler they could not converse, though the fate of the world was in the balance; the exchange of their ideas depended on the competence and loyalty of an interpreter.

Many years ago the League of Nations recommended its constituents to popularize the use of Esperanto in order to annihilate the language difficulty. Had its advice been followed, our soldiers might have conversed readily with the Danes, Norwegians, French, Dutch, and Greeks, whom they met.

This matter is perhaps even more important for Labour than for other sections of the community. The question needs to be asked and answered: *Do we really want the language difficulty to be annihilated? Or are we indifferent?*

During the past 35 years I have taken part in international gatherings in which 40 nations were represented. Here there was no language difficulty, because all spoke in Esperanto.

If a group of men proposed a friendly game of cards, and one said he would join in on condition that trumps should always be dealt to him, there would be no play. When a nation proposes that its own language should be accepted by everyone else as the International, it is acting with similar modesty; and as, in the past, several countries have entertained such ideas, it is not surprising that the recommendation by the League fell on deaf ears.

Before this war began, the Esperanto organization was world-wide, and presented a healthy framework which could easily have been expanded enormously.

I hope that your delegation will keep in mind the need for energetic action to popularize the international language. It is easy to learn, it has proved itself highly efficient in practice, and from the points of view of politics and commercial rivalry it is absolutely neutral.

POEMO POR ZAMENHOF-KUNVENO

Kunvenis ni hodiaŭ, por memoro
 Al Zamenhof—genia homamanto ;
 Por ĉiam vivos lia nom' en gloro :
 "Kreinto de la lingvo Esperanto".

Humile en urbeto Bjalistoko
 Naskiĝis li, kaj loĝis dum juneco.
 Pensigis lin vivado en la loko
 Pri interrasa la malamikeco ;
 Ĉar malkomprenon ruze elprofitis
 Venkintoj de la lando, kaj la gentojn
 Per kalumnio kaj mensog' incitis,
 Naskante suspektemon—akrajn sentojn.

Surstrate ĉiutagajn la disputojn
 La junaj knaboj vidis kun ĉagreno :
 Ho, kial oni faras persekutojn ?
 Kaj kial intergenta malkompreno ?

Kortuſis lin malamo kaj mizerio
 Pro inter la nacioj lingva baro :
 Modeste kaj homame, kun sincero,
 Dediĉis li la vivon al bonfaro.

Kaj poste, en ĉefurbo Varsovio
 Li studis diligente kaj fervore—
 Ankoraŭ tie, en la gimnazio,
 La revon sian tenis li enkore.

El ĉiaj mondoproblemoj nin premantaj
 Malhelpas pleje pacon finkonstrui
 La lingvaj muroj altaj kaj konstantaj :
 Ho, kiel tiujn murojn eldetru ?

Al li de Dio venis la respondo :
 "Per nova lingvo, simpla kaj neŭtrala ;
 Gin lernu ĉiu homo en la mondo,
 Kaj ĉies estu ĝi propraj' egala".

Senlace, sindoneme, li laboris,
 Kaj dike amasiĝis la kajeroj :
 En ĉiu lingvosfero li laboris,
 Neniam lin haltigis malesperoj ;

Gis fine la Ideo lin inspiris,
 Plenigis lian koron ĝoj' ekscita !
 Jen ĉiu malfacilo jam foriris—
 Jen lingvo por eterna ben' kreita !

Nun amikaro el studenta rondo
 Eklernis lian lingvon kun atento ;
 Entuziasme festis al la fondo—
 Kaj venis en la mondon nova sento !

Ho ve ! Skeptika patro malpermesis :
 Nur studon kuracistan li dekretis.
 Malĝoje tion Zamenhof promesis ;
 La karajn verkojn en la ŝrankon metis.

La jaroj en la universitato
 Al li la revon ĉiam pli karigis ;
 Sed hejme trafis granda sortobato—
 La patro liajn verkojn forbruligis !

Sed malgraŭ tiu perdo katastrofa,
 Respondi al interna vok' li devis :
 Ne ŝanceligis koro Zamenhofa,
 Kuraĝon por reverko li ricevis.

La tutan liberecon nun sesjaran
 Li donis al laboro tre fervora ;
 Perfektigante sian lingvon karan—
 Jen tempo en la vivo la plej glora !

Kun solvo de l' problemo tiam venis
 La devo ĝin konigi. Mankis mono :
 Sed ame la edzino lin subtenis,
 Bopatra mono helpis al eldono.

Libretojn plenespere li dissendis ;
 Batadis koro pro ekscita sento.
 De vivlaboro frukton li atendis—
 Ĉu aŭdos la homaro sen atento ?

Sed baldaŭ venis signoj de efiko :
 Leteroj de subteno kaj aklamo,
 De ŝangpropono, laŭdo, aŭ kritiko ;
 Kaj ĉie pri la lingvo kreskis famo.

De disaj pensemuloj nun akceptoj !
 Alvenis. Goje Zamenhof laboris !
 En Nova Lingvo skribis jam adeptoj ;
 De Nova Sento semoj jam ekfloris !

El kunlaboro fontis la progreso ;
 Samideanoj interkorespondis ;
 Post frua ekprovado kaj sukceso
 En multaj landoj kluboj oni fondis.

Triumfe en Bulonjo mond Kongreson
 La Esperantistaro goje festis ;
 Neforgeseblan faris ĝi impreson,
 Al mondo ĝi miraklon priatestis.

Aŭdiĝis ĉie, hejme kaj surstrate,
 Belsona la mondlingvo en paroloj ;
 El ĉiu lando venis homoj frate,
 Kaj falis muroj inter la popoloj.

El koro Zamenhofa kia ĝojo !
 Jen paſo al la kara vivocelo !
 Al mondfrateco staras nun la vojo
 Sub la standardo de la verda stelo !

Kaj kiel ĉiu frua pioniro
 Laboris por la kara lingvo nia,
 Nin same animadu la inspiro
 De tiu bravularo celkonsciia.

Tra tempoj de penado, maltrankvilo,
 Malamo, kaj disigo pro milito,
 Tra ĉia baro, ĉia malfacilo,
 Vivadis Esperanta la Spirito.

En ĉiu lando fervoruloj portas
 La verdan stelon—arde ĝin subtenos :
 Kaj se, premate, ie ĝi malfortas,
 Pro fideleco nepre ĝi revenos,

Gis iam brilos ĝi en plena gloro
 Por ĉiu sur la tero kaj sur maro ;
 Kaj ĉiu homo kantos por honoro
 Al Zamenhof—beninto de l' homaro.

FRANK L. AMES

APOSTROFO AL HARPISTO SAMIDEANA

Majstre vi tuſas Lerta ludisto, Kiel antaue Lude kalmigis Tiel vi ankaŭ Ĉiam delira	kordojn de l' harpo ! vin mi konsilas : Juda harpisto reĝon frenezan, al la popolo kaj sangavida
--	---

Pacon prediku !

Vi per muziko, Povas influi Per harmonio Do, per la helpo Lingvo ĉiu, Vasta provinco	ilo potenca, homojn senlingve ; regi la korojn. de la tutmonda same el via penu vi ĉasi For la militon !
---	--

G. L. BROWNE

DUM LA MILITO

El la verko "Esperantismo" de S-ro I. G. Braga (vd. p. 145) ni represas mallongige kaj senkomente jenajn pensojn.—RED.

En la gazeto "Esperanto" (Majo 1941) S-ro Kürsteiner konsideras nian postmilitan laboron. Li imagas la aferon iom jene: *Nia ĉefa tasko estu regrupigi la restantajn fidelulojn, ilin kuragi, kaj subteni per materialo. Tamen mankas la suko de agado: la lernolibroj kaj vortaroj. Utilus do aperigi normigitan gramatikon en la ĉefaj lingvoj, kaj ligties eldonon kun iu centra organizaĵo, kiu per tio ricevus gravan elementon de enspezo.*

Cu S-ro K. vere kredas, ke niaj lerniloj kaj propagandiloj estas enspezigaj por la eldonanto? Al mi ŝajnas, kontraŭe, ke ili estas granda fonto de elspezo. Mi mem eldonas lernolibrojn kaj propagandilojn, kaj neniam enspezas eĉ 10% de ilia kosto. Tamen tiaj verkoj estas la bazo mem de nia movado, kaj trovi eldonrimedojn estas unu ĉefa devo. La organizajo do devos havi suficien kapitalon elspezeblan tiucele en la landoj, kie tiu materialo mankas. Ni ja ne povas esperi, ke en ĉiu lando troviĝos entuziasmaj individuoj, kiuj solvos la problemon.

Al mi ŝajnas, ke la milito povas daŭri longe. Do ni, kaj la aliaj landoj kiuj ne estas rekte en la milito, devas starigi planojn por propagando jam nun, kaj ne nur post la milito (Tiam sendube venos aliaj ideoj, kaj aliaj homoj, kiuj ne partoprenos niajn "malnovajn" ideojn). Ni pensu pri la devo nuna, tial ke ĝi estas nia; kaj ni lasu la solvon de problemoj novaj al venonta generacio.

S-ro K. imagas la estontecon kiel revivigon de la pasinteco. Li skribas: *Ni pripensu kiel restarigi la movadon. Tuj nia rigardo sin turnas al la landoj, en kiuj Esperanto estas forblovita. Sen tiuj landoj nia tutagado ne havas sencon.*

Al ni en Ameriko tiu vidpunkto ŝajnas tro Eŭropa. Certe estos bedaŭrinde, se iuj landoj portempe ĉesos labori por Esperanto; sed malgraŭ tio la lingvo ankoraŭ havos sencon en aliaj landoj. Eĉ se la tuta Eŭropo subakviĝos, la movado havos sencon en Ameriko, en Azio, Afriko, Oceanio. Ĝis nun la movado estis multe pli forta en Eŭropo, ol aliloke. Sed versajne post la milito ĝi estos forta nur en aliaj mondpartoj. Longa militado tiel terure malriĉigos Eŭropon, ke la Eŭropaj popoloj

grandskale migros en la Novan Mondon. Tion laŭpove ili faras jam nun. Kaj same migras la kulturo.

Post la milito de 1914–18 la Amerikaj landoj rapide progresis, kaj supozeble post la nuna hombuĉado en Eŭropo la progreso en la novaj landoj simile kreskos. Oni do povas logike esperi, ke ekster Eŭropo ni havos grandegan Esperantan movadon. Sed oni ne atendu, ke la movado en Ameriko fidele kopios la Eŭropian modelon: kredeble ĝi havos aliajn direktojn, ĉar la bezonoj estas aliaj. En grandega teritorio, kia Brazilo aŭ Usono, oni parolas unu lingvon; dum en simila teritorio en Eŭropo oni parolas cent. En Eŭropo, sekve, la bezono por lingvo internacia estas ĉefe parola. Sed tion ni mem ne sentas; ni ĝin bezonas ĉefe kiel lingvon kulturan, literaturan, libran. Ĉe ni, do, la plej grava flanko de la movado estas la eldono de Esperanta literaturo. La sola granda servo, kiun ĝis nun faris al ni la samideanoj Eŭropaj, estas la eldono de libroj kaj revuoj. Por ni la apero de la Biblio en Esperanto estas milte pli grava, ol ĉiuj Universalaj Kongresoj, kiuj tamen por Eŭropo estas utila monstro de la vivo kaj la forto de la movado.

Ni zorgu, cetere, transdoni la movadon en manojn junajn, kaj aparte en manojn knabinajn (ĉar la knaboj eble mortos en la milito). Ju pli multe da junulinoj venos al nia movado, des pli bone.

La vivo de la Eskimoj.—*Prof. A. da Silva. Elportugaligis M.F. Ĉe Manuel de Freitas, Monte da Lapa 49–1, Porto, Portugalujo. 32 pp., po 1 respondkuponon.*

Jen la unua volumo de serio "Cirkau la Mondo", eldonata de Rondeto Zamenhofa en Porto. El lingva vidpunkto la verko estas verkita klare kaj sufice bonstile; tamen poluro estas ebla ĉe detaloj. Ekz., *Mortinte Eskimo (Kiam Eskimo mortis)*. Oni ne vestas bluzon, ĉemizon, sed ilin surtiras, portas; oni vestas sin, la korpon.

La leganto ricevos el la libro klaran ideon pri la eksterordinaraj vivkondiĉoj de la Eskimoj. Ĝi estas altgrade interesa kaj leginda. Ni esperas daŭrigon de la serio.

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All enquiries about the **Workers' Esperanto Movement** should be addressed to: S.A.T.E.B., 79 Bent Street, Manchester 8.

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G. M. Senior, membro de B.E.A. kaj I.E.L., volas kontakti aliajn Esperantistojn en aŭ proksime de Horsham, Sussex; ankaŭ korespondadi kun ĉiunaciaj samideanoj. Adreso: c/o Mrs. Parvin, 2 Norfolk Road, Horsham, Sussex.

Wanted in good condition a copy of the Ĉe lesson course. State price to W. F. Westmancote, 12 Queensdale Crescent, Bristol 4.

OUR BOOKSHELF

De nia samideano S-ro Ismael Gomes Braga en Brazilo ni ricevis riĉan kolekton da novajoj.

Esperanto-Modelo.—*Legolibro kompilita de I. G. Braga el originalaj verkoj de Zamenhof, kun notoj en Portugala lingvo.* 224 pp., 7\$.

Manual de Esperanto.—*Gramatiko de Esperanto, verkita de D-ro Jaime Scolnik, Profesoro ĉe la Nacia Kolegio de Montserrat, kaj legaĵoj el la verkaro de Zamenhof.* 160 pp., 5\$.

Curso Fundamental de Esperanto.—*Gramatiko, "Ekzercaro", kaj Ekzercara vortaro.* 64 pp., 3\$.

Essencia e futuro da idéia de lingua internacional.—*La teksto de "Esenco kaj Estontejo", kun Portugala traduko de I. G. Braga.* 112 pp., 5\$.

Guia de Conversação Portugués-Esperanto.—*Kompilita de I. G. Braga.* 160 pp., 4\$.

Esperantismo.—*Artikolaro en Esperanto pri la Movado, verkita de I. G. Braga.* 32 pp.

***Monumento de Carlo Bourlet.**—*Artikoloj el "La Revuo", elektitaj de I. G. Braga, kaj represitaj kun permeso.* 112 pp., 1s. 6p.

***Diverskolora Bokedeto.**—*92 poemoj tradukitaj el 40 diversaj lingvoj, kun ses poemoj originalaj.* Francisco Valdomiro Lorenz. 160 pp., broš. 1s. 9p., tole bindita, 2s. 9p.

Ciu libro versajne havebla ĉe Brazila Ligo Esperantista, Praça da Republica 54, Rio de Janeiro.

*Havebla ĉe B.E.A.

Esperanto-Modelo estas bonega legolibro. Enhavo: Notoj pri la historio de Esperanto en Brazilo ĝis 1906, La *Ekzercaro* (kun allogaj bildetoj ilustraj), *Leteroj de Zamenhof* (kun la fama Letero pri la origino de Esperanto, kaj la cirkulera letero de 1908 "Al Ĉiuj Esperantistoj"), eltiraĵoj el *Lingvaj Respondoj*, *Ok Kongresaj Paroladoj*, *Esenco kaj Estontejo*, ses Zamenhofaj poemoj, kaj naŭ Brazilaj literaturaĵoj en Esperanto aperintaj en la periodo 1899–1907.

Curso kaj Manual estas lerniloj por la Hispano. La unua enhavas Hispanan resumon de la Esperanta gramatiko, kun la *Ekzercaro* (kiel supre) kaj vortaro de la *Ekzercaro*. En la dua troviĝas la gramatiko, la *Ekzercaro*, *Leteroj*, *Lingvaj Respondoj*, *Kongresaj Paroladoj* kaj *Poemoj*, kiel supre.

Sub la titolo **Essencia e futuro** aperis en aparta volumo, bele bindita, la Esperanta teksto de la Zamenhofa *Esenco kaj Estontejo de la Ideo de Lingvo Internacia*, kun paralela teksto Portugala.

Guia de Conversação estas modela frazlibro, kun Esperanta kaj Portugala lingvoj en kolumnoj paralelaj. Enhavo: frazaro helpa kaj ĝisdata pri demandoj gramatikaj kaj generalaj, interparoladoj, fakaj terminaroj, komerca korespundo, kaj tabelo de korelativoj.

Esperantismo estas kolekto de dek legindaj artikoloj (kvazaŭ daŭrigo de la volumo *Veterano*), en kiuj la aŭtoro esprimas pensojn pri temoj interesaj por la Esperantisto.

Ni legas, interalie, ke la Brazila registro nun malpermisis la eldonon de ĵurnaloj aŭ revuoj en ĉiu lingvo krom la nacia. Tiu decido neniel malfavoras Esperanton (kiun la registro aprobas kaj subtenas), sed celas malhelpi la formigon de lingvaj minoritatoj kun celo propaganda kaj fremda al la nacia vivo. S-ro Braga eĉ kredas, ke estus bone, se ĉiulande oni malpermesus la uzadon de lingvoj alinaciaj, kaj propagandus la uzon de nur la nacia—plus la Esperanta.

En **Monumento de (al?) Carlo Bourlet** oni represis elektitajn paĝojn el la *Babiladoj*, kiujn Bourlet

verkis por *La Revuo*. Ili revenigas al la memoro la rivalecon inter *La Revuo* kaj *Lingvo Internacia*, kaj la longan polemikadon inter Bourlet kaj Cart (Vd. la verkon *Vortoj de Profesoro Cart*), en kiuj ambaŭ eminentuloj skribis vortojn flamajn kaj elokventajn, kaj (kvankam ŝajne oponantoj laŭ vidpunkto de Esperanta politiko) ambaŭ estis tute pravaj! Artikoloj jurnalistaj, eble, sed tre altnivelaj, pensigaj, kaj instruaj.

En **Diverskolora Bokedeto** ni trovas poemetojn el 40 lingvoj tradukitaj de la eminenta lingvisto kaj etnografo Francisco V. Lorenz, kun aliaj originale verkitaj en Esperanto. S-ro Lorenz estas malnova Esperantisto. En 1890 li verkis lernolibron de Esperanto en la Ĉeĥa lingvo, kaj en la *Fundamenta Krestomatio* (1903, p. 382) troviĝas traduko el lia plumo. Kelkan tempon li flirtis kun Ido, sed revenis en niajn vicojn. Loĝinte en Brazilo 50 jarojn, li tie verkis aŭ tradukis multe da libroj lingvistikaj aŭ alitemaj.

La nuna volumo havas altan intereson. La versaĵoj estas legindaj, tamen pro etaj senzorgajoj pli detaloj oni ne povas klasi ilin inter la geniajn. (Tro malofte oni trovas versojn Esperantajn, pri kiuj oni ne povas diri, ke ioma polurado ilin plibonigus). Plej plaĉas la originalaĵoj: el kiuj ni citas jenajn strofojn kiel specimenojn:

EL "MIA HEJMO"

Ho, mia nesto kaj mia sanktejo,
kie mi miajn infanojn karesas,
kie min ĉiu angul' interesas!
Estu benata ci, ho rifugejo
certa en mia dolora sufero,
la plej ŝatinda loketo sur tero!

EL "SUR LA BORDO DE MARO"

Junulo, starante sur bordo de maro,
admiris la fortan de tiu akvaro,
kaj diris per voĉo sonora kaj hela:
"Ho, kiel la mond' estas granda kaj bela!" . . .

Aŭdinte la knabon, la patro respondis:
"Tre bone, ho filo, vi diris kaj sondis.
La mar' estas vere profunda, fortega,
la mond' estas bela kaj vasta, grandega.

Sed io pli bela ol ĉiu beleco
ekzistas: la Dia Saĝeco;
pli granda ol mondoj, ĉar ilin Gi kreas;
la mondoj ŝanĝigas, sed Gi ne pereas.

Gi estas de l' vivo la fonto mistera,
pli forta ol forto ĉielo aŭ tera;
pli alte ol Suno, en lumo sen limo,
destinis Gi lokon al homa animo."

En ĉi tiuj verkoj, kiel en aliaj el Portugalujo aŭ Brazilo, oni renkontos la vorton *sañdado* (=la melankolia stato de la animo de pasia amanto, kiam forestas la amata persono, sono, aŭ objekto). La Portugaloj ĉiam sentas, ke tiu radiko estas nepre bezonata en Esperanto. Eble, per Esperanto, ĝia uzado grade internaciigos.

Literatura Observo : 1939.—47 pp., ne nun havebla.

Jen serioza studio pri la ĉefaj literaturaj verkoj de Estonujo, Latvujo, kaj Litovujo, aperintaj en 1939. Ĝin eldonis la Esperanta Sekcio de la Baltia Kongreso (Tallinn, 1940), celante, pere de Esperanto, diskoni la kulturon de la Baltaj landoj sur literatura kampo; kaj ĝi kompetente trafas tiun celon. Oni trovas en ĝi detalan kaj kritikan priskribon de la ĉefaj literaturaĵoj aperintaj en ĉiu el la tri lingvoj, sekutan de elcerpaĵoj prozaj kaj versaj. Entute, verko valoris por ĉiu interesita pri la kultura vivo de tiuj landoj malgrandaj kaj ne sufice konataj.

SOLDIERS NEED THE YEARBOOK!

The following extracts from a letter sent home by our member Corporal Kenneth Young, of the M.E.F., will be of interest to many readers. They illustrate the advantages of being an Esperantist.

In Port Said I contacted Mr. and Mrs. Cather. They were extremely hospitable, and later invited me to a tea-party in Esperanto. Harfuš, author of the famous Key in Arabic, was there. A Maltese girl sang Butler's song about the milkmaid with great success. El Sūaki, a young tourist agent, later showed me the luxurious suburb known as Port Faud.

In all these bigger towns you get a large dilapidated area and a smaller, richer, semi-European quarter. The difference is especially marked in Ismailia, which lies near the Bitter Lakes. It has miles of impressive lawn and flower-beds, which are especially welcome after sand and dust. I made the acquaintance of a Dr. Dumaine, who spoke excellent Esperanto. He told me an amusing anecdote about a canal pilot, an excellent linguist. On entering the employ of the Canal Company he knew Danish, Polish, Hebrew, Arabic, French, and English. He was told it would be useful if he learnt Italian as well. This was the last straw which converted him to Esperanto.

One finds quite a number of linguists out here, as there are foreigners from all over the place. Arabic is of course the main language by far, but nearly all the foreigners use French . . . English is spreading in commercial circles, but very few know it properly. My own knowledge of Arabic is limited to a few useful phrases. . . . Part of the trouble is that literary and written Arabic, even in newspapers, is quite different from spoken Arabic, which also varies from place to place. It is said to take many years to master the literary tongue. . . .

Cairo is a famous city for tourism, and no one fails to see the Pyramids and Sphinx at Giza. I went with Tadros Megalli, and thus neatly by-passed all the myriads of guides and scroungers who beset foreigners. We noted the flat place on top of the Cheops pyramid where Scherer slept during his visit. . . . Tadros introduced me to the engineer Musa Helmi, who also teaches Esperanto at the Institute "Marzouk". He often sits in a certain café in the evenings behind a cup of black coffee and a glass of water, along with a friend who, by reason of his corpulence, is jokingly known as the "Esperanto-Asocio de Kajro"! Another time Tadros took me to a Coptic mass. The music seemed a cross between plainsong and Egyptian music. . . . He said part was in Arabic, part in the ancient Coptic tongue. . . . One day we visited the famous bazaars, where jewellery, perfumes, antiques, and other catch-penny goods are sold at fabulous prices to unwary foreigners. The most attractive girls procurable are there to help sales along; but we had them beat. They had never heard Esperanto before, and of course I knew no other language except some obscure dialect in Central Europe! They even tried a few words of Russian, but all to no avail. Finally Tadros explained in Arabic what this mysterious language was.

I also visited Fayoum, where Tadros lives. It is in a large oasis connected by a canal with the Nile valley. The surrounding province is very rich in fruits and vegetables and is sometimes

known as the Garden of Egypt. On the strength of my Esperanto the grand old man Nasif Mahrus, a landowner, offered me hospitality. Henceforward the chief difficulty was to find excuses for not eating more. . . . Mahrus had visited Esperanto Congresses in Europe, where he gained fame by wearing the Egyptian hat ("tarboosh"), whereat the small boys in the streets shouted "Ali Baba!" He showed me an enormous collection of picture postcards in Esperanto from all over the world. I was also introduced to the secretary of the Mudir or provincial head, named Abd el Aziz. Another keen Esperantist there is Nasif Izak. . . . I was very much impressed by the excellent and fluent Esperanto spoken by these people, whose own language bears hardly any resemblance to European tongues. It was hard to believe that we belonged to different worlds. All the educated Egyptians, however, who tried out their English or French on me, made the most irritating mistakes of grammar, style, and pronunciation. And this after many years of hard study! . . .

I have already told you something of my experiences in Palestine. Jerusalem is a great combination of old and new, East and West. The old town is still surrounded by thick walls, pierced by the Jaffa and Damascus gates. The streets inside that part are steep, stony, and narrow, and present varied sights. National "quarters" are still rigid, and scarcely cloak the strong racial animosity that exists. . . . I finally made the trip to the Dead Sea down the long, steep and arid Jericho road. . . . I had a very interesting talk with Kohen-Cedek in Esperanto. Among other things he related how the Jews have revived Hebrew and expanded it to be a living expression and unifying factor of modern Israel.

Tel-Aviv has more than Jerusalem the aspect of a European town, and contains a great proportion of immigrants. All the European languages are to be heard there, besides Hebrew. . . . Berman, an Esperantist and journalist, originally from Poland, kindly showed me all parts of the town, not excluding the poor quarter of the "Temenoj", who are distinctive in being permitted to have two wives. Unlike most poor quarters in the East, this one is quite clean. I visited the printing works of the Hebrew paper "Davar", where our *samideano* Maimon is proof-reader. He showed me a back number of the paper with a photo of the previous Palestine Esperanto Congress. . . . I made the acquaintance of the Cseh-teacher Thea Kohn, who told many stories of Baghy, Cseh, etc., and showed photos of the old days when *Literatura Mondo* flourished.

Vi aŭdis la demandon de la infano :
Brilu, brilu, eta stelo,
Diamanto sur ĉielo !
Diru, kio estas vi
Tiel alta super ni ?

Sed ĉu vi aŭdis la respondon de la stelo ?
Mi ne estas "eta" stelo,
Sed sunego en ĉielo.
Mi konsistas nur el gaso
Kaj varmega rokamaso !

D. R. DUNCAN.

OFFICIAL NOTICES

THE BRITISH ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION, INC.

Acting President : Robert Robertson.
Hon. Secretary : Bernard Long, B.A.
Hon. Treasurer : Arthur C. Oliver.
Acting Secretary : Cecil C. Goldsmith.
Propaganda Secretary : M. C. Butler, M.R.S.T.

NEW FELLOW

Laurence E. Cresswell, *Leamington Spa*.

NEW MEMBERS

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NEW AFFILIATED GROUPS

Ashford, Middx.—Sec.: F. E. Knight, 2 Stanley Road.
Glencraig and Lochore Miners' Welfare Esperanto Club—Sec.: D. Thomson, 38 Castle Avenue, Crosshill, Glencraig, Fife.
Warwick (M.O.S.) Esperanto Club—Sec.: Miss M. M. Wood, 171 Cape Road.

NEW LOCAL DELEGATES

Newhaven—D: H. Willer, 23 Brighton Road.
Slough—D: D. S. Leakey, 19 Crofthill Road.

NEW DELEGATE COUNCILLOR

Ashford Esperanto Club—F. E. Knight.

DONATIONS TO B.E.A. DURING APRIL AND MAY

General Funds—D. Tilly, 5/-; Mrs. M. T. Samuel, 5/-; W. Grice, 1/6; C. L. Hinton, 7/-; C. C. Brackin, 2/-; Mrs. E. Warren, 1/-; Mrs. M. R. Cooke, 4/3; L. H. May, 4/-; J. Smith, 15/-; J. C. Lambert, 2/6; C. E. Clark, 1/6; Miss M. F. Clark, 2/-; Miss A. C. Herford, 15/-; W. E. Collinson, 20/-; R. Brash, 2/-; J. Course, 10/9; J. A. Gill, 6/-; F. H. Messer, 2/-; T. C. Fraser, 1/3; C. T. Henderson, 7/-; J. H. Gittens, 5/6; Dr. A. H. Wortman, 2/-; J. D. Applebaum, 5/-; L. Pegg, 1/-; J. H. Murray, 15/-; Miss G. H. Moxon, 3/6; Miss I. M. Cochrane, 5/-; R. F. Parker, 2/3; Miss G. Houldsworth, 7/-; W. F. Lambert, 4/-; M. G. Cooper, 2/6; J. Chadwick, 7/-; J. Connelly, 5/-; Mrs. M. A. Peavot, 11/-; J. S. Bagnall, 5/-; Mrs. E. Coldwell, 7/-; Miss W. A. Young, 2/6; E. A. Allsop, 5/-.

Advertising Fund—St. Helens Group, 5/-; H. Lambert, 5/-; J. C. Lambert, 2/6; J. Lambert, 2/6; A. Dodd, 16/-; J. Course, 20/-; Miss M. Whittam, 7/-; L. G. Dore, 4/7; Miss E. Baldwin-Smith, 10/-; H. P. Saunders, 4/6; W. H. Errington, 10/-; G. Collis, 2/6; L. Spinks, 1/-; E. P. de la Mare, 1/-.

Motor Car and Propaganda Fund—St. Helens, Group, 10/-; Sowerby Bridge W.C.G., 2/6; Miss W. Hudson, 7/-; Miss G. H. Moxon, 3/6; Miss I. M. Cochrane, 5/-; W. F. Lambert, 3/-; M. G. Cooper, 2/6; Miss E. Baldwin-Smith, 10/-; Newcastle Esp. Soc., 70/-; Mrs. L. E. Blacklock, 20/-; J. W. Mann, 15/-; W. Thistlethwaite, 7/-; Warwick Esp. Soc., 12/6.

Petition Fund—J. R. Miller, 2/-; Oldham Esp. Soc., 2/6; J. Lambert, 2/6; Miss M. F. Clark, 1/6; J. S. Woodward, 6d.; J. D. Applebaum, 2/6; Barbara Buda Harrison, 1/-; Miss I. M. Cochrane, 2/-; W. P. Roberts, 1/-; Mrs. B. Meredith, 1/-; Mrs. E. Farmer, 10/-.

These donations are acknowledged with grateful thanks.

GUARANTEE FUND, 1942

	£	s.	d.
Previous total (adjusted)	124	8	0
Ashby, Miss E., Birmingham (addtl.)	5	0	0
Course, J., Royston (addtl.)	10	0	0
Murray, R., Warwick (addtl.)	1	0	0
Grocott, J. R., Blackburn	1	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£127	3	0

MEMBERS SERVING IN H.M. FORCES

Members serving in His Majesty's Forces are asked to register with the Association a permanent address, such as their home address or that of a relative, from which they are certain that letters and other communications will be forwarded to them. They are specially asked not to register military addresses, since these may be subject to frequent changes.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

held at the Arden Hotel, Birmingham,
on May 2nd, 1942, at 3 p.m.

Present :—The President-designate, the Hon. Secretary (in the Chair for the first part of the meeting), the Hon. Treasurer, and over 50 members,

The Minutes of the previous meeting were read, approved, and signed.

Annual Report and Accounts.—The Report and Accounts, as published in the March-April issue of the Journal, were considered, and after discussion were unanimously adopted.

Officers and Councillors, 1942-43.—The following were declared elected:—

President: Miss Margaret Jay.

Vice-Presidents: Prof. W. E. Collinson, Miss V. C. Nixon, Robert Robertson.

Honorary Secretary: Bernard Long.

Honorary Treasurer: Miss R. A. Davey.

Councillors (1942-45): Miss J. Baird, Miss M. L. Blake, W. A. Gething, Miss E. C. Goldsmith, H. W. Holmes.

At this point Miss Jay assumed the Chair, and thanked the membership for the honour conferred on her, which she would do her best to justify.

Miss Davey intimated that as the services of Mr. Oliver, the late Hon. Treasurer, would apparently still be available if desired, the reason for her accepting nomination no longer existed, and she would prefer not to enter on the duties of the office if Mr. Oliver could continue them. (The vacancy resulting from this position was not a matter for action by the meeting and was left to the Council to deal with).

Auditor.—Mr. H. Milsom, F.C.I.S., A.T.I.I., was elected Auditor for the ensuing year.

Annual General Meeting, 1943.—Arrangements for this were left to the Executive Committee.

During the meeting discussion took place on Correspondence Courses, the Petition to H.M. Government, and other matters of interest. The proceedings terminated at 4.30 p.m.

COUNCIL MEETING

at Birmingham, May 2nd, 1942.

Present:—The President (in the Chair), the Hon. Secretary, W. M. Appleby, Miss B. Ashby, Miss E. Baldwin-Smith, H. Benson, Miss R. A. Davey, L. G. Dore, Miss E. C. Goldsmith, Miss M. C. Groen, J. R. Grocott, Mrs. E. M. Kendrick, R. Murray, W. K. Nash, Miss V. C. Nixon, A. C. Oliver, G. L. Preedy, Miss P. M. Strapps, Miss E. M. Wheatley, Miss N. Wilford.

In attendance:—The Acting Secretary.

Committees:—These were re-appointed as follows:—

Executive Committee: The President, the Hon. Secretary, the Hon. Treasurer, Miss R. A. Davey, E. D. Durrant, Miss V. C. Nixon, R. Robertson, Mrs. E. Warren.

Education Committee: Miss V. C. Nixon (Sec.), M. C. Butler, Mrs. G. Cowper, B. Long, Miss G. H. Moxon, Nowell Smith, H. G. Toms.

New Fellow:—Mr. L. E. Cresswell was elected a Fellow of the Association.

Vacancies:—Mr. A. C. Oliver was appointed to fill the vacant post of Hon. Treasurer, and Miss R. A. Davey was co-opted as a Councillor for the period 1941-44: the effect being to place both these members of the Council in the same position as before the Annual Meeting.

Among other matters discussed were the Correspondence Courses and the Motor Car and Propaganda Fund.

CECIL C. GOLDSMITH
Acting Secretary

"La lokomotivo estas tre scivola." "Kiel? Mi ne komprendas." "Jes, ja! Gi konstante diras *Cu tu cu tu l'*"—(E. B. Foreman).

B.E.A. EXAMINATION SUCCESSES

Preliminary.—Kenneth A. Sly, Slough; *William Snowden, Prestwich; Joan Millicent Cameron, *Gerry L. Squires, Gertrude Hyman, Betty D. Wright, Joseph A. Dickinson, Warwick; *John Brownlee, Andrew W. Langlands, George A. Mackirdy, Perth; *Miss Rennie Smith, Bridge of Weir; Dorothy F. T. Cumnant, Tolworth; Jean M. Brazier, Surbiton; *Naomi C. Butler, Kingston; *Brian K. Hughes, High Wycombe.

Advanced (Diploma) Examination.—James Mearns, Glasgow; William H. Arnott, Slafarquhar, Carronbridge; Gertrude Hyman, Margaret M. Wood, *Gerry L. Squires, Warwick; *Edward Cheetham, Kirkwood, Dewsbury.

* With Distinction

FIANCIĜO

Philipp Rumney.—D-ro Philipp kun F-ino I. Rumney, ambaŭ en Newcastle.

EDZIGOJ

Latimer Weidinger.—Je 22 Marto, R. F. Latimer kun Friedel Weidinger: ambaŭ samideanoj en Londono.

Groen White.—En Ilford, je 4 Aprilo, Harold C. Groen kun Norah M. White. Ili unue renkontiĝis kunludante la rolojn de Arkas kaj Ifigenio ĉe la prezento de *Ifigenio en Taŭrido*.

MORTOJ

Elmer.—Je 27 Marto, S-ro J. G. Elmer, la sekretario de la grupo en Cardiff.

Harvey.—Je 1 Majo, S-ro William Harvey, I.S.O., F.B.E.A. (Vd. p. 141).

IN THE FORCES

Moseley, Wm., Walthamstow,—Pioneer Corps.
Newstead, Nancy, Huddersfield.—A.T.S.

DISERVO LONDONA

La kutima Diservo (3.30) kaj Rondo okazos ĉe St. Ethelburga, 72 Bishopsgate, je 12 Julio. Parolos W.A. Gething, solkantos S-ino Weston. Espereble ankaŭ je 9 Aŭgusto.

Donations to B.E.A. Library.—Miss E. Goldsmith, 2/6; A. Matthews, 2/-; Ashford Esperanto Club, 10/-; "Londona Rondiranto," 5/-; E. P. Ockey, 2/6; Mrs. E. Head; Miss M. F. Clark, T. J. Gueritte, books.

Do not write indignation letters to the Office, when your local paper prints something unintelligent about Esperanto. Write to the Editor of the paper concerned. That is your opportunity.

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